

# EAST Search History */ updated*

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	0	1-acetoxy-3-substituted-propene.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:55
L2	627657	process.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:57
L3	0	1-acetoxy-3-propene.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:57
L4	144986	cinnamic ester.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:57
L5	46532	L2 and L4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:58
L6	477767	zinc chloride.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:58
L7	19102	L5 and L6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:58
L8	599453	boron compounds.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:58
L9	11968	L7 and L8.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:59
L10	675280	halogenated boron compounds.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 08:59
L11	11968	L9 and L10	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:00
L12	645066	tin compounds.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:00

## EAST Search History

L13	11869	L11 and L12	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:00
L14	53421	acetoxy propenes	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:00
L15	1607	L13 and L14	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:01
L16	597866	benzene compounds.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:01
L17	1603	L15 and L16	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:01
L18	2431	2-alkenylidene diacetate.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:02
L19	26	L17 and L18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/09/20 09:02

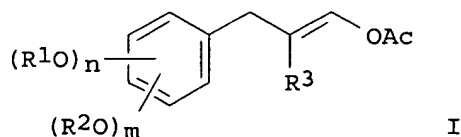
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=> s process for substituted acetoxy propenes
    2308574 PROCESS
    1566475 PROCESSES
    3445457 PROCESS
        (PROCESS OR PROCESSES)
    484528 SUBSTITUTED
        1 SUBSTITUTEDS
    484528 SUBSTITUTED
        (SUBSTITUTED OR SUBSTITUTEDS)
    26265 ACETOXY
        766 PROPENES
L4      0 PROCESS FOR SUBSTITUTED ACETOXY PROPENES
        (PROCESS (1W) SUBSTITUTED (W) ACETOXY (W) PROPENES)
```

```
=> s acetoxy propene
    26265 ACETOXY
    73764 PROPENE
        766 PROPENES
    74099 PROPENE
        (PROPENE OR PROPENES)
L5      5 ACETOXY PROPENE
        (ACETOXY (W) PROPENE)
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=> d L5 1-5 ibib abs
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L5  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2005:979098  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       143:286173
TITLE:                 Preparation of 1-acetoxy-2,3-disubstituted propenes
                        from alkoxybenzenes and 2-substituted
                        1,3-diacetoxypropenes
INVENTOR(S):           Shirai, Masashi; Yoshida, Yoshihiro; Furuya, Toshio;
                        Sadaike, Shinichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):    Ube Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
                        CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Patent
LANGUAGE:              Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005239619	A2	20050908	JP 2004-50732	20040226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-50732	20040226
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 143:286173			
GI				



AB 1-Acetoxy-2,3-disubstituted propenes I (R1, R2 = C1-4 alkyl; R1R2 may be linked to form OCH2O, OCH2CH2O; m = 0-4; n = 1-5) or their regioisomers are prepared by treatment of the corresponding alkoxybenzenes with AcOCH2CR3:CHOAc (R3 = C1-10 alkyl) or their regioisomers in the presence of catalysts containing B halides, Group 11 element triflates, Group 12 element halides, and/or triflates or halides of Ti, Sn, or lanthanoid element with atomic number 57-71. Thus, 1,2-methylenedioxybenzene was treated with 1,3-diacetoxy-2-methylpropene and BF3 etherate at 40° for 3 h

to give 80.8% 1-acetoxy-2-methyl-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propene.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:788388 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:217348

TITLE: Comparative study of 1,5-dinitrogen Schiff bases as potential ligands in palladium-catalyzed allylic alkylation

AUTHOR(S): Sepac, Dragan; Roje, Marin; Hamersak, Zdenko; Sunjic, Vitomir

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ruder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, 10002, Croatia

SOURCE: Croatica Chemica Acta (2003), 76(3), 235-239

CODEN: CCACAA; ISSN: 0011-1643

PUBLISHER: Croatian Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:217348

AB 1-(2'-Pyrido and 2'-quinolino)-[(1R)-arylethylamino]ethylidenes (I) were prepared as potential ligands in PdII catalytic complexes for enantioselective allylic alkylation of 1,3-diphenyl-1-acetoxypropene-2. Alkylation with palladium complexes of I yielded 1,3-diphenyl-1-dimethylmalonylpropene-2 with enantioselectivity up to 55% e.e. Enantioselectivity is discussed in view of the results recently reported for structurally related 1,5-bidentate dinitrogen ligands of C1 symmetry. Reversal of enantioselectivity observed for some of the ligands is attributed to the inversion of steric requirements in the second coordination sphere of their catalytic complexes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:530448 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:226561

TITLE: "Cation Flow" Method: A New Approach to Conventional and Combinatorial Organic Syntheses Using Electrochemical Microflow Systems

AUTHOR(S): Suga, Seiji; Okajima, Masayuki; Fujiwara, Kazuyuki; Yoshida, Jun-ichi

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Synthetic Chemistry and Biological Chemistry Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(32), 7941-7942

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:226561

AB A method involving generation of carbocation continuously as cation flow using low-temperature electrochem. microflow system and its reaction with nucleophiles under non-oxidative conditions was reported. The in situ reaction of the generated carbocation with nucleophiles is an efficient method for direct electrooxidative C-C bond formation. Generation of cation flow from carbamates by low-temperature electrolysis followed by allylation with allylsilanes were examined Thus, Me (propenyl)pyrrolidinecarboxylate was prepared from Me pyrrolidinecarboxylate with 69% conversion. This method was applied to combinatorial organic syntheses. Schematic representation of the electrochem. microflow reactor was described in the supporting information.

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

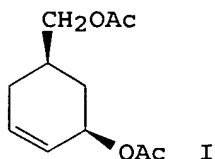
L5 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:805783 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:71658

TITLE: Asymmetric imidation of organic selenides into selenimides  
 AUTHOR(S): Miyake, Yoshihiro; Oda, Masamitsu; Oyamada, Arihiro; Takada, Hiroya; Ohe, Kouichi; Uemura, Sakae  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Energy and Hydrocarbon Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan  
 SOURCE: Journal of Organometallic Chemistry (2000), 611(1-2), 475-487  
 CODEN: JORCAI; ISSN: 0022-328X  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:71658  
 AB Treatment of aryl benzyl selenides with [N-(p-toluenesulfonyl)imino]phenyliodinane [TsN:IPh] in the absence or presence of copper(I) salt in toluene or acetonitrile affords the corresponding N-tosylselenimides in 31-46% yield. When the reaction is carried out in the presence of optically active 4,4'-disubstituted bis(oxazoline) as a ligand together with mol. sieves, enantioselective imidation occurs to give optically active N-tosylselenimides and the best result is obtained from benzyl 2-naphthyl selenide (64% yield and 36% ee). Similar treatment of allylic selenides gives the corresponding optically active allylic amides (up to 71% yield and 30% ee). In the case of diastereoselective imidation, the reaction of diaryl selenides bearing a chiral oxazolinyl moiety with TsN:IPh or Chloramine-T trihydrate [TsN(Cl)Na·3H<sub>2</sub>O] has been successfully carried out to give the corresponding optically active N-tosylselenimides in good yields (up to 97% isolated yield and 76% de). The absolute configuration around the selenium atom of (4S)-Se-[2-(4-isopropylloxazolin-2-yl)phenyl]-Se-phenyl-N-(p-toluenesulfonyl)selenimide, obtained by diastereoselective imidation of the corresponding selenide with Chloramine-T trihydrate, has been determined to be S by x-ray crystallog. anal., from the result of which an ionic reaction pathway involving a chloroselenonium ion intermediate is proposed.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:523817 CAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:123817  
 TITLE: Organotin nucleophiles. 6. Palladium-catalyzed allylic etherification with tin alkoxides  
 AUTHOR(S): Keinan, Ehud; Sahai, Mahendra; Poth, Zeev; Nudelman, Abraham; Herzig, Jacob  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Org. Chem., Weizmann Inst. Sci., Rehovot, Israel  
 SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1985), 50(19), 3558-66  
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 103:123817  
 GI



AB Sn alkoxides, although mildly nucleophilic, were highly reactive nucleophiles toward  $\pi$ -allyl Pd intermediates. Providing a chemoselective approach to allylic etherification, these organotin